

Descriptions of new African Lepidoptera: by A. G. BUTLER,
F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

In the Collection recently brought home by Mr. Monteiro are several new species of *Acræa*, *Pseudacræa*, &c., which are especially interesting as illustrations of protective assimilation, the moths in the Collection are principally interesting from the fact that very many of them are exceedingly closely allied to Indian forms, so much so indeed that an experienced Lepidopterist, upon looking into the box where they were all together, imagined them to be from E. India.

To the two or three species now described from Mr. Monteiro's Collection, I have added one or two, taken by Du Chaillu in Gaboon.

SUB-FAMILY DANAINÆ. *Bates.*

GENUS AMAURIS. *Hübner.*

1. *Amauris Hyalites*, *n. sp.*

Primaries above black, brownish at base, spotted with hyaline white as in *A. Egialea*, excepting that the two central spots are more equal in size and further apart, and that the central spot of the second oblique series is not subdivided into two spots, but is enlarged and crossed by both the radial nervures; secondaries black at base; central area quadrately whitish hyaline, ochre-tinted at abdominal margin; outer margin broadly black, becoming brownish at anal angle, enclosing eight submarginal white spots; body, thorax black white spotted, abdomen brownish ochraceous, whitish below; wings below paler than above, primaries with apical area olivaceous brown; secondaries with base and outer margin brownish ochraceous; three

spots at origin of median nervure, a striole on costa and nine submarginal spots on external border: expanse of wings, 3 inches, 3 lines.

Ambriz (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

Allied to *A. Egialea* and *A. Ochlea*, there were three specimens in Mr. Monteiro's Collection.

SUB-FAMILY ACRÆINÆ. *Bates.*

GENUS PLANEMA. *Doubleday.*

2. *Planema Epiprotea*, *n. sp.*

♀. ? *Acræa Eurita*, Hewitson, Exot. Butt. 4, Acr. pl. v., fig. 29 (1867).

Male above smoky red-brown, the nervures dusky; primaries with the apical half dark brown, a regular oblique dull ochreous fasciole from first subcostal to second median branch, at about one-third distance from the base of wing; secondaries with the outer margin, especially towards apex indistinctly smoky: a number of black spots at base: body, thorax black, white-spotted, abdomen dark brown, yellow spotted: wings below altogether paler and clearer, primaries with a blackish patch at end of cell, up to pale ochreous fasciole; a black spot near base of costa; secondaries with about seventeen black spots at base: expanse of wings, 2 inches, 8 lines.

Female above smoky brown; primaries with a regular oblique white fasciole from costal nervure to second median branch; basal area inclining to reddish-brown excepting at centre of inner margin, where there is an ill-defined subcuneiform creamy patch; secondaries with central area creamy, interrupted by dusky nervures and internervular folds; base spotted with black; body, thorax black, white spotted, abdomen dark brown yellow spotted, the margins of the segments white; wings below paler than above, primaries with a blackish band at end of cell, up to white fasciole; black costal spot as in the male; secondaries with the base ochraceous, spotted with black as in the male: expanse of wings, 2 inches, 8 lines.

Gaboon (*Du Chaillu*). B.M.

This species is allied to *P. Protea* of Trimen, of which we have three males and two females, and to *P. Jodutta* of Fabricius, of which we have three males and one female; its natural position will be between *P. Jodutta* and *P. Esebria* of Hewitson (a species very close to, but apparently distinct from *P. Servona* of Latreille).

3. *Planema Metaprotea*, n. sp.

Male above smoky-brown; primaries with a regular oblique creamy subapical fasciole of the shape and colour of that of *P. Protea*; the basal half of subcostal and median nervures and a broad subtriangular trifold patch on inner margin tawny-ochreous, interrupted by the black nervures; secondaries tawny-ochreous; outer margin, nervures on disc and internervular folds smoky-brown, base smoky-brown, black spotted: body, thorax black, white spotted, abdomen dark brown, yellow spotted, the margins of the segments white: wings below dirty ochreous, nervures and folds black; primaries with a blackish fasciole at end of cell, and a white fasciole immediately beyond it; a black and white spot at base of costa; secondaries with about thirteen black spots at base, arranged as in *P. Protea*: expanse of wings, 2 inches, 5 lines.

Female above pale tawny; primaries with basi-costal area dusky; apical half smoky-brown, subhyaline; the nervures and folds blackish; a broad pale tawny subapical fasciole from costal nervure to second median branch, but subconnected (by a streak of the same colour on first median interspace) with the discal tawny area; secondaries with the outer edge, and the nervures and folds of outer half dusky: body as in male: wings below as in male: expanse, 2 inches, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ambriz (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

Allied to *P. Protea*; its natural position is apparently between that species and *P. Carmentis* of Doubleday, of which we have four males and one female: the latter species is quite distinct from *P. Jodutta*, although the females, from the similarity of their colouring, seem more nearly allied than the males.

4. *P. Monteironis*, n. sp.

Female above smoky-brown; primaries with a broad

angulated subapical band from costal nervure to near first median branch and a bifid patch on inner margin white, divided by black nervures; secondaries with a broad central white band; nervures and internervular folds on disc dusky; base black spotted; body as in preceding species; primaries below with apical area to external angle greyish olivaceous, the nervures and folds black; secondaries with external area greyish olivaceous, interrupted by black folds and nervures: base slightly pinkish, with about fourteen black spots, arranged much as in *P. Protea*: expanse of wings, 2 inches, 8 lines.

Ambriz and Bembe (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

This may possibly be a form of *P. Protea*, although I think not; the Bembe specimen approaches more closely to the Natal species than the type from Ambriz, the second median branch of primaries being broadly bordered with dusky so as to cut off the end of the subapical fasciole, leaving it as a spot upon first median interspace.

5. *Planema Elongata*; n. sp.

♂, ♀. *Acræa Eurita*, Hewitson, Exot. Butt. 4, Acr. pl. 5, figs. 28 and 30 (1867).

Intermediate in character between *P. Umbra*, Drury, (of which we have a pair) and *P. Aleincoë*, Felder* (of which we have three males, one female, and a pupa-skin); it is distinguished from both by the more perpendicular and differently shaped band of primaries, which in the female is ochreous, and by the dark basal half of the same wings: expanse, 3 inches, 4 lines.

Gaboon (*Du Chaillu*) ♂, ♀. B.M.

A very distinct and well marked species, the sexes of which were rightly divined by Mr. Hewitson, although he scrupled to separate it from the perfectly constant *P. Euryta* of Linnaeus: of the latter species we have three males and two females, all from Sierra Leone: I have no doubt whatever that the two insects figured at pl. iv., fig. 26 and pl. v., fig. 31 are also sexes of a line distinct species allied to *P. Euryta*, for which I propose the name of *P. Eecisa*: Mr. Hewitson gives Congo as its locality.

* *A. Eurita*, Hewitson, pl. 4, fig. 23.

6. *P. Formosa*, n. sp.

Male above dark brown, primaries with basal area black-brown, limited by a broad strongly angulated, internally trisinuated tawny band from costa to inner margin: secondaries with a central narrow white band, narrowing from inner margin to costa; base black spotted, nervures and folds black; body, thorax black, white spotted, abdomen black above with the edges of the segments tawny, below tawny; wings below paler than above, apical area red-brown, the nervures and folds blackish; primaries with transverse band, orange; secondaries with basal area bright tawny, with about sixteen large spots: expanse of wings, 3 inches, 6 lines.

Female similar to *P. Euryta* ♀, but with the white band of primaries carried up more squarely to costal nervure, not sinuated internally at end of cell, but deeply excavated at base of second median interspace; the lunate subanal spot merely indicated by a whitish nebula enclosing a black spot; outer two-thirds of inner margin creamy; spots at base of secondaries smaller and differently arranged: expanse of wings, 3 inches, 8 lines.

♂. Cabinda, ♀. Ambriz (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

The most handsome of the species of *Planema*: it is allied to *P. Euryta*.

GENUS *ACRÆA*. *Fabricius*.SECTION TELCHINIA. *Doubleday*.7. *Acræa Pseudolycia*, n. sp.

Wings above with the central area broadly white, base broadly blackish, with black spots, partly encircled with white; primaries with four conspicuous black spots on the white area, the first in cell, the second near base of first median interspace, the two others on interno-median interspace; a large irregular black blotch at end of cell, beyond which is a slightly oblique sub-apical white band, trisinuate externally, so as partly to enclose the first three of a submarginal series of six tawny spots; external area smoky-brown; secondaries with an irregular discal series

of eight conspicuous black spots; outer margin broadly black, bordered internally by a series of eight minute white dots: body, thorax black, white-spotted, palpi tawny: abdomen black at base and anus, tawny in the centre, white spotted: wings below sericeous, paler than above; the tawny spots brighter: the white spots larger; primaries with base greyish, exhibiting three or four distinct black spots; secondaries black at base, white spotted; otherwise as above: expanse of wings, 2 inches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

"Quanza, August, 1872." (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

A very distinct and beautiful little species having a vague resemblance to *A. Lycia* of Fabricius.

SUB-FAMILY NYMPHALINÆ. *Bates*.

GENUS PSEUDACRÆA. *Westwood*.

8. *Pseudacræa Fulvaria*, *n. sp.*

Male above smoky-brown; the nervures and folds black; primaries with a broad strongly angulated tawny band, widening from subcostal nervure to inner margin; a black elongate spot enclosing two white dots at base; a spot near the end, and two, (placed obliquely), in the middle of the discoidal cell; a spot near base of interno-median interspace, black with a tawny margin; secondaries with central area, from subcostal nervure to inner margin, tawny-ochreous, deeper coloured at base; a black spot enclosing a whitish dot at base and six black spots in two triangular series beyond it; body, thorax black, white-spotted, abdomen ochreous, with black dorsal line: wings below paler, apical area reddish or ochraceous brown, the nervures and folds blackish; primaries with transverse band orange; secondaries with basal area bright tawny, with about ten conspicuous black spots and two or three white dots; central area crossed by a diffused white band: expanse of wings, 3 inches, 1 line.

Female above smoky-brown; the nervures and folds black; black spots as in male; primaries with an oblique

broad creamy band from costal nervure to just below second median branch, where it becomes obsolete, but is represented by a greyish nebula on centre of first median branch and reappears as a creamy ochraceous patch on inner margin; secondaries with the base greyish ochraceous, black-spotted; a central diffused creamy band from costa to inner margin, which is ochreous; body, thorax black, white-spotted; abdomen ochreous with black dorsal line; wings below paler, bands white instead of creamy; secondaries with basal area bright tawny, with black spots as in the male; palpi ochreous: expanse of wings, 3 inches, 7 lines.

♂. Ambriz, ♀. Cabinda (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

Mimics the two sexes of *Planema Formosa*, the new species here described from the same localities, and is allied to *Pseudacræa Simulator*.

9. *Pseudacræa Striata*.

♀.? *Diadema Eurytus*, Hewitson, Exot. Butt. iv., *Diadema*, pl. iii., fig. 9 (1868).

Male. Primaries smoky-brown, the nervures and folds blackish; interno-median area diffusely tawny: a black spot on lower disco-cellular nervure, a second obliquely above it within cell; two obliquely at centre of cell and one near base of interno-median interspace, also a black spot enclosing two whitish dots at base, all these spots with pale tawny zones: secondaries tawny: the outer margin, excepting at anal angle broadly smoky-brown: base black-spotted; body, thorax black, white-spotted; abdomen ochreous with blackish dorsal line: wings below altogether paler; the black spots more conspicuous; secondaries with nine black spots on basal area, two of them, enclosing white dots, at base; palpi ochreous: expanse of wings, 3 inches, 3 lines.

Ambriz (*J. J. Monteiro*) ♂. B.M.

A species quite distinct from *P. Euryta* and evidently mimicking *Planema Umbra* of Drury: there is another form, figured by Mr. Hewitson (pl. iii., fig. 8), and which is so evidently a mimic of my *P. Elongata* ♀., that I cannot resist naming it *P. Metaplanema*, n. sp.

10. *Pseudacrava Epigea*, n. sp.

Female. Colours above and below of *P. Euryta* ♂. (*Hirce* Drury) and therefore possibly only a second form of the ♀ : : expanse of wings, 3 inches, 4 lines.

West Africa. B.M.

I should have supposed this to be the typical female of *P. Hirce* (*Euryta* ♂), were it not for the fact that the oblique band of primaries is rather broader than in that species, whilst the white band of the ordinary female is precisely similar; it may however very likely be simply a variety; we have a white-banded female from Ambriz, which agrees, excepting in colours, with the present species, therefore it is possible that a broad-banded male may occur; if so, it will have to be considered as a local race of *P. Euryta*.

HETEROCERA.

FAMILY ZYGÆNIDÆ.

GENUS MASSAGA. *Walker*.

11. *Massaga Monteirona*, n. sp.

Allied to *M. Maritona*, Butler, but without white bands; primaries sericeous, invisible green, the nervures and a narrow perpendicular band crossing the wing beyond the cell, pale green; secondaries invisible green, the nervures on disc washed at the centre with pale green (giving the effect of a band of striae); body, thorax black, head, collar and tegulae crimson; abdomen invisible green, anus yellow; primaries below glossy blue black, the nervures steel-blue: secondaries glossy blue-black, the nervures (excepting at base and outer margin and a patch on abdominal margin) creamy white; body, thorax black at the sides and behind, pectus, head and femora of less crimson; abdomen dark green, anus bright yellow: expanse of wings, 2 inches, 2 lines,

Cabinda (*J. J. Monteiro*). 1 specimen. B.M.

A very distinct and beautiful species.

GENUS ZYGÆNA. *Fabricius*.

12. *Zygæna Ochreipennis*, n. sp.

Primaries above ochreous, semitransparent; the apical margin from middle of costa to middle of inner margin invisible green; secondaries crimson, semitransparent; the costa bright ochreous; apex and outer margin dull black; body, thorax black with the tegulæ ochreous; antennæ black; abdomen above crimson, the basal segments and anus black; below ochreous; wings below the same as above: expanse 1 inch.

Ambriz (*J. J. Monteiro*). B.M.

A very distinct and pretty little species.
